REGULATORY TRENDS RIC 2006

PLENARY SESSION P3

Jim Dyer

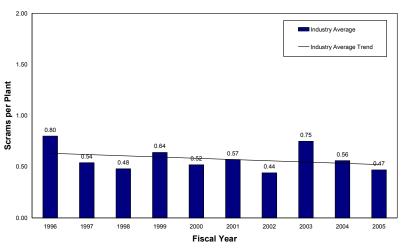
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission



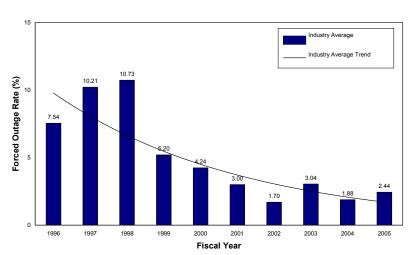
March 7, 2006

- The NRC monitors selected industry-level indicators
- Long-term trending is used to identify adverse trends, and reports any to Congress
- Short-term trending is conducted to identify issues so that the NRC can investigate before they become long-term trends

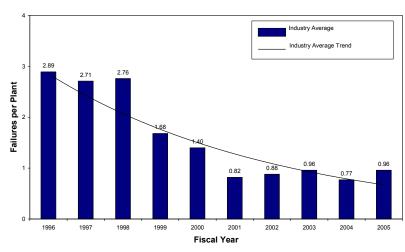
Automatic Scrams While Critical



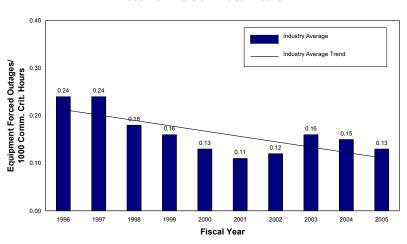
Forced Outage Rate (%)



Safety System Failures

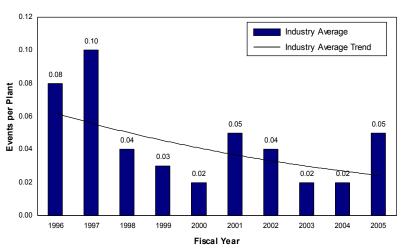


Equipment Forced Outages/
1000 Commercial Critical Hours



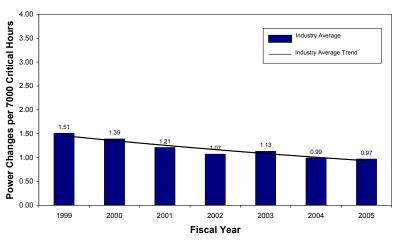
Significant Events

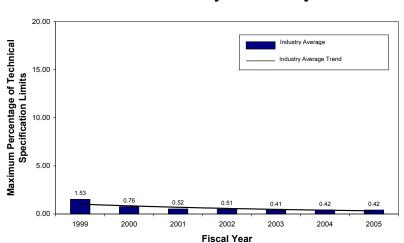
Collective Radiation Exposure



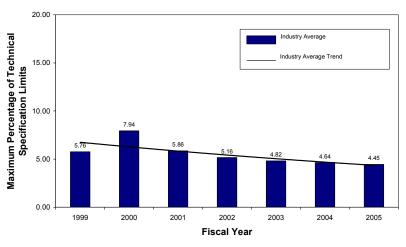
Unplanned Power Changes

Reactor Coolant System Activity

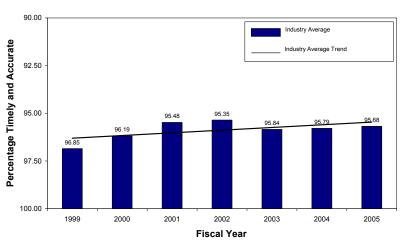




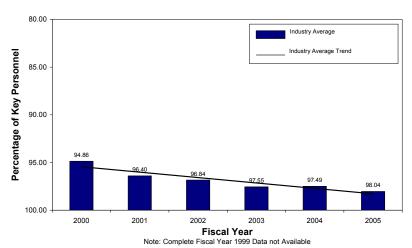
Reactor Coolant System Leakage



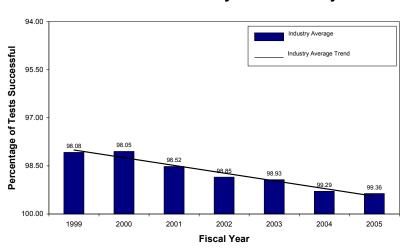
Drill/Exercise Performance

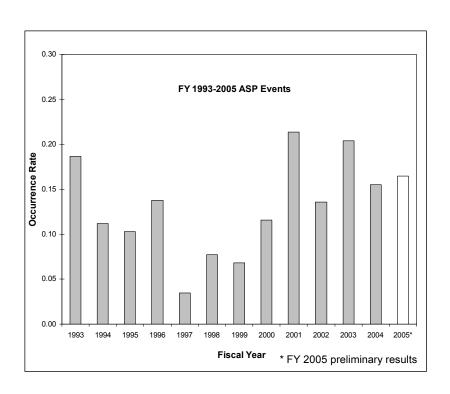


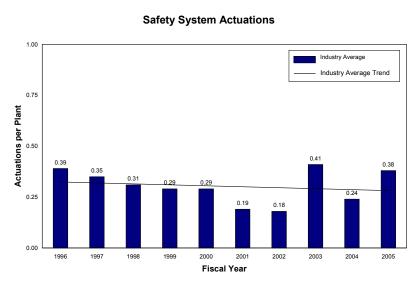
ERO Drill Participation



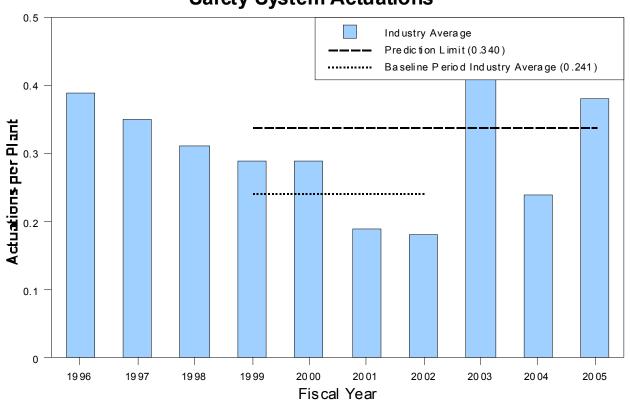
Alert and Notification System Reliability





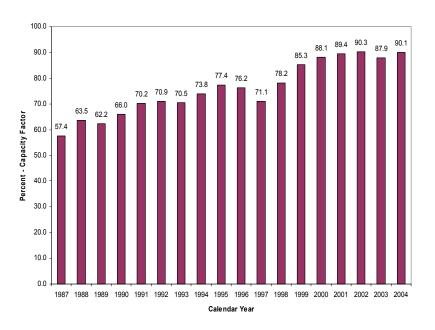


Safety System Actuations



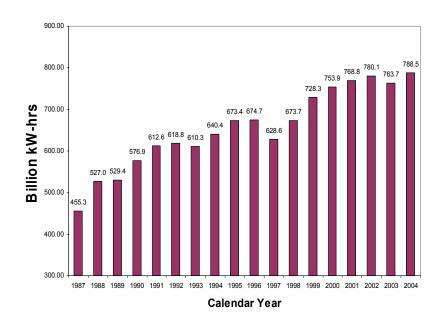
Other Industry Performance Information

Average Capacity Factor



Source: DOE/EIA Monthly Energy Review

Nuclear Power Generation



Operating Experience

- Safe shutdown was potentially challenged by turbine building flooding (design/design control)
- Safety injection system became inoperable due to nitrogen gas intrusion (gas intrusion into safety systems)
- A BWR with Mark I containment had a through-wall cracking of a torus (passive component degradation)
- Configuration issues resulted in a vacuum being drawn into the reactor coolant system during a draindown evolution (shutdown/low-power events)

Conclusions

- Our Industry Trends Program revealed no adverse trends
- The Industry Trends Program continues to evolve
 - Future enhancements include a risk-informed indicator
- Our reactor operating experience program actively collects, communicates, evaluates, and applies operating experience